



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 22, 1921

NEW EFFORT TO FREE MOONEY
A CORRESPONDENT'S ACCURACY
ARE YOU AMBITIOUS?
PROPAGANDA SCHEMES
FIRST THINGS FIRST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION,
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Market at Fifth
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and E. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921

No. 12

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New Effort to Free Mooney

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After three years of patient and exhausting investigation of legal tomes and authorities ranging from the days of King Alfred of England to those of Albert Dreyfus of France, Byron C. Parker, an attorney of this city, believes he has found a legal way to free Thomas J. Mooney from the stigma of conviction for the murders on Preparedness Day, 1916. The new procedure is based upon the time-honored maxim of our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, that "where there is a wrong, there is a remedy," and upon the equally time-honored prerogative of a court of equity to find the particular remedy needed to accomplish the ends of justice.

Just as the friends and relatives of Captain Dreyfus refused to accept the pardon of President Loubet as equivalent to a vindication for the wrong inflicted upon his honor by two successive condemnations by courts-martial, so do the friends and believers in the innocence of Mooney refuse to accept a pardon instead of what the California courts should be bound to give as a matter of legal right to a person wrongly convicted.

The procedure invoked is in the nature of the ancient common law writ "audita querela," literally meaning "after the complaint has been heard," which was used for the purpose of bringing before the court where the judgment was rendered evidence obtained after the judgment going to the merits of the issue and sufficient to establish a legal defense to the action, thereby securing the freedom of the defendant.

The writ was framed in England after the signing of Magna Charta, and was used for the first time during the tenth year of King Edward III. It fell in disuse a little over 100 years ago, when the English courts had established their inherent right to correct erroneous judgments under similar circumstances; by a statute in the early reign of Queen Victoria the courts were given the explicit right to vacate judgments on new discovered evidence proving the right of the defendant to release from the judgment.

In the French law, since the time of Napoleon, the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, sections 443-445, provides similar remedy in three specific cases of miscarriage of justice, namely, (1) where two persons have been found guilty of the same crime and the nature of said crime makes it impossible that both persons can be guilty; (2) where an alleged murdered person is afterwards found alive, and (3) where a conviction has been secured by false testimony and the witnesses testifying for the prosecution have been convicted for giving such false testimony. It was under the principles of the last-mentioned section that the Court of Cassation finally freed Captain Dreyfus of all guilt.

Our State Supreme Court, in the last Mooney case before it, stated,—apparently obiter dictum, as there was nothing in the briefs nor in the remarks of the court itself indicating consideration of specific provisions of our codes,—that there was no legal way whereby evidence secured after judgment and tending to establish the defendant's innocence, could be brought before a court of record and receive consideration from it, but that the remedy lies exclusively in an application to the Governor for pardon.

Pardon, however, is an act of grace and not

of legal right. If the Supreme Court was right, it means that in California the court is without power to free a defendant convicted by false testimony. Truly this is a revolting situation. But the court was not properly informed of the true statutory law of the State in that respect, and it will be the task of Mr. Parker to enlighten the court through this proceeding.

The petition for a hearing on the merits was filed last Friday, and the motion will be argued before Superior Judge Harry Louderback Monday, May 2d, at 10 a. m.

The executive committee of San Francisco Labor Council has from time to time been kept informed of these new developments in the Mooney case, and gave its sanction to Mr. Parker to commence the proceeding.

The evidence to be introduced if a new trial is allowed will be entirely new, according to Mr. Parker. Besides the law on the subject he has positive new evidence to prove a conclusive alibi.

WARNED BY CLERGYMAN.

Business men are attempting to function in every field but their own, declared Rev. Chas. D. Williams, Episcopal bishop of Michigan, in a sermon in New York City. The clergyman declared that all efforts of American business men to run the government and to fight for the non-union shop will inevitably plunge the country into revolution.

"The United States today," he said, "is in control of an invisible government. We are in a reign of commercial conscience and the rule of the American business man. I respect the American business man in the field in which he belongs, but I will not concede or admit his leadership in economics, politics, sociology, and particularly in education and religion.

"America's soldier dead cry out for the realization of the vision for which they fell, while we are threatened with a regime of reaction."

That the business men of this country fail to grasp this is certain, the clergyman declared. He said he was amazed, when the war ended, when he attended a meeting of business men and heard the sentiment cheered that now that the war was over it was time to give up the high ideals and dreams "which were simply used to sustain the energies of the masses throughout the struggle and get down to business propositions."

"The attempt of the business world to establish the non-union shop is a movement simply to crush labor," said Bishop Williams.

"But this attempt," he continued, "is as futile as sitting on the crater of a volcano. It will simply turn into a sudden revolution because they attempt to stifle the equality of opportunity.

"Conservatism and reaction are prevalent in our country today. Business men are seeing red. They commenced seeing red with their drive on radicalism. They branded every one who had a progressive thought as a parlor bolshevik and persons have been secretly arrested by paid spies on manufactured information and often deported without cause."

He said press associations have distorted the facts, and that industrial leaders are trying to stem the tide of industrial evolution, but their chances of success would be greater if they attempted to suppress a tidal wave.

A CORRESPONDENT'S ACCURACY.

As an indication of the kind of propaganda that is being circulated in Europe in the interest of employers we publish the following taken from an Edinburgh, Scotland, paper and leave to the reader to place a value upon the honesty of the alleged correspondent, for the statements contained herein are surely gems:

"For some months America has had no strikes, no demands for higher wages, and no complaints that soldiers and sailors cannot find employment," writes an American correspondent to an Edinburgh friend.

"After many factories had closed down, and three or four million men were out of work, employees quietly accepted wages 30 per cent under the 'union scale,' the principle of open shop, the adjustment of grievances by shop councils, and the 'rule of veteran preference.'

"Establishments have re-opened, and are now announcing reduced prices. In four months shoes have dropped from 12 dollars to 5 dollars; meat about 50 per cent; sugar, cotton and tinned products about the same; and we expect like reductions all along the line.

"I think the bankers deserve the greatest credit of all," continued the writer.

"Chambers of Commerce, banks, manufacturers, and Farmers' Leagues joined in forcing all employers to dismiss trades unionists whenever directed, shut up their businesses, or ran on short staff, until the working man was brought to reason, and then reopened at the greatly reduced prices and wages, cut prices on product, and will run until next summer at a loss.

"To take for instance one example. We dismissed men paid 60 and 75 dollars a month with board, and re-employed at 25 and 40 a month with board.

"Any manufacturer, department store, or landowner who hesitated to obey found his bankers, supply merchants, retailers, or grain buyers on his back at once, because such a person is a traitor to his country, morally if not legally.

"I am glad to say that large numbers of the working men hate organized labor as much as anyone.

"If America can get free from labor unions once for all, and go to work on open shop principles, we need have no fear of the future.

"With a conservative England, we have every reason to feel a common interest, and so ally ourselves, but the rise of the Labor party in England has done more to condemn the League of Nations than anything else. It would be suicide for us to join in the International Labor Bureau or to agree to mix with the quarrels and wars of other states, which no power on earth can prevent.

"We aspire to be the most hard-working and conservative of the nations. The laboring classes in this country have not a tithe of the influence over government which they seem to have in Great Britain, but your sufferings and the far worse sufferings in Russia, have been a splendid lesson to us."

GOES NORTH.

Daisy Houck, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, who has been spending a few days in San Francisco, has left for Seattle. Before returning to the Coast she will visit Ogden and Denver.

ARE YOU AMBITIOUS?

We are publishing the following to ascertain whether there is any demand for service of the kind described, and if so just what conditions would be required by those who desire to take advantage of the opportunities afforded, whether it would be necessary to have expenses paid in whole or in part. Let us hear from you if you are interested. Miss Sarah S. Hagan, assistant secretary of the Labor Council, Room 205 Labor Temple, will be pleased to go over the situation with you in friendly and confidential fashion if you will call upon her. If the following does not make the thing entirely clear to you ask for such information as you require and it will be willingly furnished.

In order to give women who are workers in industry an opportunity for development through a knowledge of liberal subjects, a Summer School for Women Workers in Industry will be conducted at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, from Wednesday, June 15, 1921, to Wednesday, August 10th.

The ultimate object of the course is to train along broad constructive lines young women of character and ability who have shown a desire for fuller education so that they may exercise an increasing influence in the social and industrial world.

Three movements in Great Britain have established the precedent and afford the experience for the conduct of schools and classes for adult education, Ruskin College, The Workers Education Association, and The Labor College. The classes of the Workers Education Association are carried on in various sections of the country and through evening classes. In connection with these classes summer courses of two weeks have been offered at Baliol College, Oxford University, and it is a development of this phase of adult education in England which is contemplated in the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry.

In America work for adult education was established in 1919 by trade union colleges or by trade unions or by groups of workers, such as the Boston Central Labor Union, the Women's

Trade Union League of Chicago, the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, which is supported and attended by members of this union only.

To form a part of this growing movement for adult education, Bryn Mawr College has offered the use of its buildings and grounds for eight weeks in the summer for a Summer School for Women Workers in Industry to be conducted by a Joint Administrative Committee composed of representatives of the directors, faculty, and alumnae of the College and representatives of women workers in industry.

The Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr proposes to establish an opportunity for training during the summer of a different type from the Oxford experiment in that the work will be carried on for a period of eight weeks instead of two weeks. Also the women will live in the residence halls and the social life of the students will be carefully organized and opportunities for physical training, physical exercise, diversion, and relaxation will be provided on the Campus and through the Gymnasium. All of these social activities will be arranged by Bryn Mawr alumnae and by women especially equipped. The assistants will live in the halls and take part in the athletic and social life of the students.

The summer work will be like that at Oxford in that it will be carried on by brief lectures accompanied by opportunities for full discussion. The classes will consist of small groups, between ten and twenty, and will be accompanied by tutorial classes of from one to five students.

The classes will plan to co-ordinate with the workers' educational classes given in various workers' universities and Trade Union Colleges during the winter in the various centers. Thus the Summer School will enable women who have shown particular ability in the workers' classes during the winter to carry on intensive study during the summer and it will also arouse in the students who have not heretofore attended trade union college classes or workers' university

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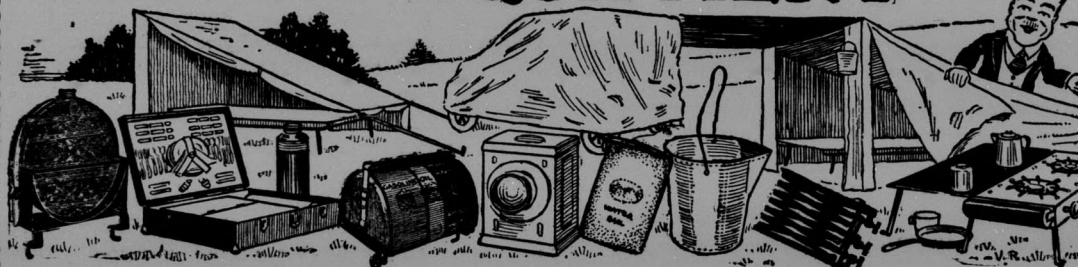
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classes an interest in winter opportunities for study, leading them to enter such classes or to aid in the organization of the classes where they are not already in existence.

During the first summer, a residence hall, providing rooms and opportunity for meals for seventy students and the tutors and assistants, will be opened. The classes will be held in Taylor Hall, the administration and class room building of the College. The large reading-room of the Library will be open for reading and study during the day and evening. The Gymnasium will be the social hall for the school. In the Gymnasium is the large room for games and dancing, the swimming pool with constantly changing water, and showers. On the roof of the Gymnasium, lighted by electricity, a place will be arranged for dancing in the evening. Evening lectures and entertainments will be held on certain evenings each week in the Gymnasium hall which will be equipped with a moving picture apparatus. The tennis courts, basket ball and hockey fields will be used for out-door sports. Regular exercise which will afford the largest physical improvement for each student will be arranged.

The charges will be \$200, covering all expenses except incidental personal expenses and laundry; that is, the charge of \$200 will include tuition and other fees, board, and room, the latter being merely the maintenance and up-keep of the buildings. Scholarships of \$200 each will be awarded from a scholarship fund provided by interested individuals and by trade unions, working girls' clubs or groups of clubs for women wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity and who might otherwise be prevented from attending the school. Organizations of women workers may offer additional stipend to include traveling expenses to and from the school, where necessary, if the student comes from a distant section of the country. These scholarships will be open to women from any section of the United States and from any trade. In each case the scholarships will be awarded through Local Summer School Committees established in various centers throughout the United States co-operating with the central Admissions and Scholarships Committee.

The requirements for admission will be ability to read and write English and if possible, a grammar grade schooling, together with good health and a sound physical condition. A minimum age of eighteen is required with a preferred group between twenty and thirty-five.

The program will provide that the forenoon shall be given over to lectures and discussions allowing each student at least one free hour in the morning. The afternoons will be left free for two hours of conference and preparation and for such other activities as may be desired by the students.

Field athletics and gymnasium training and swimming will be arranged for the afternoon and evening. The Gymnasium will be open from eight to ten in the evening for social activities including lectures, entertainments, recreation, dancing on the roof and swimming.

The Library reading room will be open for reading and study during the day and in the evening.

The subjects of the course which will be offered will be those which are requested by the students. For the summer of 1921 the Committee has decided to offer the following courses:

English Composition, Elementary, Intermedi-

ate or Advanced; Public Speaking and Parliamentary Practice and Literature or History; a course in the Labor Movement and in Labor Legislation, or more advanced courses in Labor Movements in Europe and Industrial Organization. Each student will be expected to take the course in English Composition, the course in Public Speaking and Parliamentary Practice, either the course in History or the course in Literature, and it will be assumed that each student will elect two courses in labor questions.

Each student will then be free to elect two of the following subjects: Economics, government, elementary or private law, general psychology with special reference to the psychology of behavior, and appreciation of art.

Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, on the Origin and Evolution of Life, on Community Relations and Life will be given either in connection with the work in physical training or in connection with the evening program of entertainment.

Sample of Application for Admission Blank.

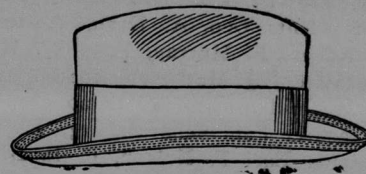
In order to be admitted to the School candidates should be able to read and write English, and should have good health.

1. What is your name? 2. Your address?
3. Where were you born? 4. When?
5. How long have you been in the United States?
6. Where was your father born? 7. Your mother?
8. How long has your father been in the U. S.? 9. Your mother?
10. Is your father living? 11. Is your mother living?
12. What is your father's occupation? 13. Your mother's?
14. What languages do you speak?
15. What languages do you read?
16. At what age did you leave school?
17. What was the last grade you completed in school?
18. What schools and classes have you attended (night school, part-time classes, lecture courses, etc.)? Give the years in which you attended.
19. What subjects did you study?
20. What books have you read during the past year?
21. Give a list of the best books you have read?
22. At what age did you begin to work?
23. What was your first job? 24. What is your present work?
25. Did you serve an apprenticeship? 26. For how long?
27. Give in order, with dates, all the positions you have held in industry, with the name of the industry.
28. To what organizations do you belong (church, club, lodge, union, etc.)?
29. What offices have you held in such organizations?
30. What subjects do you wish to study?
31. Do you wish a scholarship?
32. Remarks.

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STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The meeting of the Executive Council was called to order at 10:00 a. m., April 17th, by President Murphy. Present—President Daniel C. Murphy, Vice-Presidents Geo. A. Dean, Walter G. Mathewson, Robert F. Murray, Fred W. Heckman, L. B. Leavitt, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker, William J. McQuillan, James Giambruno, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused—Vice-Presidents Earl F. Nelson, E. L. Bruck, R. W. Robinson, W. E. Banker, James E. Hopkins, Clarence A. Kelley and Ival Whitney.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications—From Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. (January 21), requesting the names of members of organized labor elected to our State Legislature. Information furnished. (February 8) congratulating us upon the success achieved by the workers of this state in the non-partisan political campaign in electing seven members of organized labor to our State Legislature.

From Retail Clerks' Union, San Francisco and Oakland (March 21), requesting that the legislative agent of the California State Federation of Labor use every possible influence to aid in the defeat of Senate Bill No. 412, which is to prevent the sale of arch corrective shoes and arch supports, as well as other foot appliances except by licensed experts.

From Timber Workers No. 114, Weed, California (April 7 and 13), stating that the Weed Lumber Company had reduced wages and dismissed all officers of the union from the employ of the company. After some discussion the subject matter was left in the hands of the president and secretary.

From Oil Workers, secretary reported upon developments to date in this factional strife. After the two factions had arrived at a voluntary mutual agreement, countersigned by Frank Morrison, the settlement was repudiated by the Fort Worth faction. Thereafter the executive council of the American Federation of Labor instructed Secretary Morrison to forward per capita tax receipts to the Bakersfield office. In the meantime the Fort Worth faction has attempted to obtain redress in the Federal courts at Los Angeles, but without avail. Altogether the good judgment of the Fresno convention to seat only local unions affiliated with the International Union of Oil Workers, maintaining headquarters at Bakersfield, has been confirmed by passing events.

Vice-President Giambruno reported at length on the various meetings with the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco. A lengthy discussion then ensued. The following motion was finally unanimously agreed to: That Vice-President Giambruno be requested to compile all available facts bearing on the controversy for the purpose of presenting same to the Board of Supervisors.

By action of the Fresno convention the matter of compensation of Delegate-elect Seth R. Brown was left for determination to the Executive Council. The convention will meet in Denver on June 13. On motion the sum of \$500 was voted Delegate Brown for fare and expense.

Secretary Scharrenberg made a report on the

present status of labor bills pending in the Legislature. It has been impossible to move some of the important measures out of committees. The general trend seems to be toward reaction. At any rate, a great deal of the time and energy of labor's legislative representatives at Sacramento has been spent to meet attacks on the Workmen's Compensation Act and other existing progressive laws placed on the statutes of California during the past ten years. A satisfactory arrangement has been reached as regards the proposed consolidation of state commissions. A new department, to be known as the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is to be established. The four commissions dealing with matters directly concerning labor will be designated as divisions in said department. One member from each of the divisions will serve on a council "to eliminate overlapping and duplication of activities of the several divisions." The four commissions affected are: Industrial Accident Commission, Commission of Immigration and Housing, Industrial Welfare Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"COMPANY" UNION FUNCTIONS.

The "company" union, known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, is functioning to the entire satisfaction of lumber barons. Wage reductions are being accepted without protest, and it is stated that the legion voluntarily suspended its scale at Walville, Wash.

The legion has received numerous blessings from employers, who insist that this is the "ideal union."

"LOYAL" TO WHOM?

Opposition to the proposed eight-hour law for street car employees was voiced by a delegation representing employees of the Los Angeles street car company. These non-unionists were announced as "loyal" employees.

In urging the passage of the bill, one senator read letters from street car men wherein they stated that they had been compelled to protest against the bill.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

FORMER WAR PRICES.

High prices, deflation and panics followed the War of 1812 and also the Civil War, says Ralph G. Hurlin, department of statistics, Russell Sage Foundation, writing in the *Annalist*, published in New York City.

Through a series of charts and tables Mr. Hurlin shows a close analogy between the price situation that exists now and after the other wars. One diagram shows a similar height of the price level after the two earlier wars and after the late war.

"The three wars," he says, "mark the beginning and end of two complete major economic cycles in this country. Each cycle consists of a long phase of declining prices following a great war and of a shorter phase of rising prices which ends in each instance with a rocketing of prices during another war period. It is an interesting circumstance, moreover, that the two cycles are of approximately equal length.

"The diagram showing the course of wholesale prices over the two complete and similar cycles emphasizes the fact that the normal reaction to extreme war inflation is rapid partial deflation, followed by long-continued, slower decline in prices. In both the previous instances these declines were marked by frequent, and in some cases long, periods of business depression. Without greater control of monetary and trade conditions than was exercised in the previous instances a repetition of the price movements which followed 1814 and 1864 might be expected now.

"The effective control of the monetary system which the government now possesses lies behind the belief that deflation and price decline can be so regulated as to avert repetition of the long phase of falling prices."

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LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

GREAT WESTERN STRIKE.

The Great Western Power Co. in a conference with a joint committee from the Oakland and San Francisco Labor Councils and T. C. Vickers, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, flatly refused to consider any compromise with its striking employees.

At a previous meeting of the same committee with the company the president of the company suggested that a great wrong had been done the company by the international permitting its employees to go on strike even to prevent the company from cutting \$1.00 per day off their wages, and insisted that a strike should not be sanctioned by any international until the central bodies to which the local unions belonged had given their consent to the strike, pointing out that by such a procedure the people in the local in which the strike was threatened would have an opportunity to pass upon the advisability of the strike, they being in a better position to know the facts in the case. He believed there would be fewer strikes if an agreement could be made along these lines.


After he had finished his talk on this question the committee asked him if he would be willing to sign an agreement for the company which contained a clause similar to those suggested by him and this was their proposition as a means of a settlement that an agreement be reached whereby the two councils would be a party thereto and thereby eliminate many of the objections of the previous agreement which he had referred to. When the committee made this proposition it was evident that he little expected they would come so near concurring with his views on the matter, and he insisted that he would have to have a few days to think the matter over, which the committee agreed to and he set the date for another meeting with the committee. At yesterday's session the president stated that the company would not enter into any kind of an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in behalf of their striking employees at the present time at least, stating further that he did not know whether or not he could change his mind on that subject, but for the present he would have to refuse on behalf of the company to enter into any kind of an agreement whatsoever with the striking employees.

This ended the conference with the company, although the committee is still planning and hope to be able to work out some sort of an agreement that will be agreeable to the men and to the company, which they can propose within the next two weeks or so.

COOKS' HELPERS.

Cooks' Helpers Union No. 110 has appointed A. Lang, George P. M. Bowns and James O'Neil to represent the union in the general committee being selected to deal with the matter of picketing.

We can forget all about our enemies if we will always demand the union label, card and button ourselves.



WILSON - THE COFFEE MAN

41c.....	2 lbs. 80c
36c.....	2 lbs. 70c
32c.....	2 lbs. 62c
25c.....	2 lbs. 49c

"Right from the Roaster" Coffee Goes Further. Make Me Prove It.

761 MARKET STREET
Bet. Third and Fourth

MOLDERS' DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Last Monday the local molders who were out on strike last week returned to work as a result of a temporary settlement by the terms of which the management of the Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company agreed to meet with a committee of the men affected and officials of the union for the purpose of adjusting the grievances that caused the strike.

It was because the local manager refused to enter into any conference to take up these grievances that the men walked out a week ago last Thursday. The walkout was complete and although it was not authorized by the parent local, whose headquarters are at San Francisco, every man responded to a decision to walk out till steps were taken to adjust their grievances.

One of the conditions of the settlement was that every man who went out should be taken back to work and not be discharged without good and sufficient reason.—Contra Costa Labor Journal.

CHARTER REVOKED.

The charter of the San Francisco Jitney Bus Operators' Union has been revoked by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, and Michael Casey, vice-president and general organizer of the Brotherhood, has been instructed to take possession of all international insignia and equipment of the local.

The action comes on the recommendation of the Joint Council of Teamsters of San Francisco. The joint council is to ask the Labor Council to unseat the delegates of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union.

According to union officials, the operators' union practically went out of existence in January, 1920, although it still retained its charter. About two months ago, Alexander Horr, a former member of the union, returned to San Francisco and revived its activities. When it was learned that the local was not paying international dues, the joint council made its recommendations concerning the local.

COOKS.

The new officers elected by Cooks' Union No. 44 are: President, F. Wurtemberg; secretary, Julius Selma; business agent, John Troxell.

John Hawkins, former secretary, overseas war hero, is a patient at Letterman Hospital, where he is being treated for infirmities resulting from his army service in France.

BOILERMAKERS.

J. McGuire will represent the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America at the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to convene in Denver on June 8.

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3 Stores

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with this trade mark are made by Union labor on the Coast for Coast workers.

But that is not the only reason why Boss of the Road Overalls deserve your patronage.

They give you the utmost wear, comfort, convenience and satisfaction for your money.

It will pay you to ask merchants for Boss of the Road Overalls, workshirts and other Neustadter products.

They give you your hard-earned money's worth.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921.

Those who gave us prohibition now want to save us from tobacco, baseball and mince pies, but we don't want that kind of salvation.

A fellow who thinks he knows something wants to know why labor representatives do not put up as good a fight against the bosses as they do against one another. The answer to that question is that labor has advanced so rapidly because of the fact that its representatives can, and do, put up a better fight against the bosses than they do against one another.

Walter Macarthur has been re-appointed for a term of four years as United States Shipping Commissioner of this port. This will be welcome news to seafaring men generally, to the shipping interests of San Francisco and to trade unionists. The re-appointment was well merited because Macarthur has made something more than a sinecure out of the office and has so handled it as to make it serve the purposes for which it was established.

The Nineteenth Century Magazine says: "Pre-occupied with internecine troubles Europe is only vaguely aware of the growing ferment of the dark-skinned races of the world. Hatred of the whites has become moral as well as physical, and the American negro leads the way in a world propaganda for revolt." We are not prepared to say how this weird description fits the dark-skinned races in other sections of the world, but we are sure it is very much off track so far as the American negro is concerned. German statesmen in the early part of the war believed it would be easy to arouse the colored people of the South against the United States, but it soon was demonstrated that she reckoned without her host. The wildest radical among American negroes, though he feels the wrongs that have been heaped upon him with great bitterness, still feels that this is his country and remains loyal to it through all his heartaches. He fought willingly and courageously in the recent war, and would do it again in the interest of his country. He surely wants conditions changed and he wants his worth recognized, but he has never considered revolt as a means to that end. He feels that the desired results can be attained in peaceful and orderly manner in a government like ours, and he is right in his assumption, and the European who attributes other purposes to him is wrong, wholly wrong.

Propaganda Schemes

All sorts of lures are being used these days to attract the unwary worker into positions where he can be used to advantage by unscrupulous agents of greed. A very fair illustration of this is to be found in a so-called "Industrial News Service" established by the Du Pont interests and which is being sent to publications of all kinds throughout the country, including labor journals. At the head of the "news" sheet sent out is this most innocent announcement:

"All editors appreciate good 'fillers.' Current news does not always fill the news columns. Something of real, live news value—something a little unusual—to fill the vacant spaces often comes in handy. It is the kind of material the Du Pont Industrial News Service aims to furnish. Our own name, our brands, anything that savors of advertising is omitted.

"Below we submit a little news item for your editorial consideration. You are perfectly free to revise it in any way you like. It is our hope it may interest your readers. Increase in interest means increase in trade, INCREASE IN ADVERTISING APPROPRIATIONS and increase in the general prosperity of the country as a whole."

As an indication of how cunningly the scheme is worked out here is a sample of the "news" sent out by this concern with the suggestion that it be given "editorial consideration," which we are now giving it:

"In war times, whenever working people receive an increase of 20 per cent in wages or salary, the cost of the necessities of life would advance 25 per cent. This happened over and over again, and the system got to be known as the 'vicious circle' of advancing earnings and still faster advancing living costs.

"This circle has been broken. Earnings are coming down; so are living expenses, but the old 'vicious circle' has been superseded by another circle of a different sort, but one even more destructive of the peace and prosperity of the working classes than the old 'chase up the ladder.'

"The new 'vicious circle' has taken the form of a 'dog eat dog' program, whereby the working people are warring upon one another with distressing results all around. The shoemaker refuses to buy new clothing; he says the price is too high. The garment maker loses his job because there is no demand for his product; therefore, having no income, he cannot buy shoes, and the shoemaker loses his job because there is no demand for his product.

"This is another 'vicious circle' that must be broken before labor can again be prosperously employed. The only way to break it is for everybody to begin buying again. When the Government was selling Liberty Bonds, some one originated the slogan, 'Buy till it hurts.' That would be a very good rule to adopt right now as applied to the buying of clothing, shoes, homes, food and the so-called necessities of life generally.

"Maybe it will hurt the feelings of some of us to pay the prices asked for some of the things we want, but remember the old saying, 'of two evils, choose the lesser,' and really now isn't it better to submit to a little profiteering than to lose our jobs and have our incomes cut off because we insist upon putting our money into the banks waiting for prices to come down."

The whole proposition certainly is worked out by a master hand. Note the statement that "earnings are coming down; so are living expenses." The Du Ponts employ thousands and thousands of workers and they want these people convinced that earnings must come down.

It is also the purpose to convince the consumer that while, of course, there is profiteering, it is a necessary evil, and must be put up with. In other words, they say to the consuming public, you are being held up just as certainly as is the pedestrian who is confronted with the gun of the footpad and told to deliver, and that in the one case, just as in the other, it is better to yield than to take a chance by fighting.

But, remember, this advice is not supposed to come from the Du Ponts. It is to be the advice of the publications giving it "editorial consideration." And the hint is thrown out in the announcement at the head of the sheet referring to "advertising appropriations" that it will be profitable to give the matter "editorial consideration."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Immediately upon the assembling of Congress, Senator Cummins of Iowa introduced a resolution for an investigation of the railroads, to determine whether management has been reasonably honest and efficient. The senator wants to know, he says, what became of the billion dollars of increased income, over and above all wage increases, that the railroads dissipated last year. It having cost private management nearly a thousand millions more to operate than was expended during federal operation—and this sum, it should be borne in mind, is in excess of the wage award of the Railroad Labor Board—congressmen believe it to be their duty to determine whether the roads are engaging in the immemorial practice of robbing the stockholders.

The reds can never agree for long. There are two many different grades of them. They all, however, have one trait of character in that they insist that only their own program is worth following and they will follow no other. As a consequence of this there is just now a merry war raging among them in Seattle. On the one side is the wild red and on the other the tame, or semi-red. The battle is for control of the Union Record, official publication of the Labor Council of that city. The semi-reds have won a hard-fought temporary victory, the vote being 122 to 103 to retain the present management, the victory being due to the fact that the real trade unionists in the Council voted with the semi-reds on the principle that of two evils they would select the lesser.

The spectacle of Judge Gary, president of the Steel Trust, talking about the American Plan is truly humorous. East Youngstown, Ohio, which is purely a Steel Trust town, has 10,000 population, but at an election held there about two weeks ago fewer than 100 votes were cast. An issue of school bonds was authorized by a vote of 66 to 29. It is explained that the inhabitants are 96 per cent foreign born. This condition of affairs is the result of the deliberate policy of the Steel Trust to use foreign labor with as great a mixture of the different nationalities as possible in order that organization among them may be made highly difficult if not impossible, yet the president of that great trust has the temerity to discuss Americanism. He ought to be ashamed to face the American people, to say nothing of offering them advice on American policies.

Because of the greatly differing physical conditions existing in the British mines there is considerable merit in the demand of the mine workers for nationalization. In some mines a ton of coal can be brought to the surface with much less expenditure of energy than in others, and to ask the miner in the poor mine to work for less than those in the good mines has in it a tinge of injustice which naturally brings on dissatisfaction among the workers. The present demands are made with the idea in mind of wiping out the future possibility of this difficulty. The stories in the public prints, however, during the past ten days regarding the Triple Alliance have been highly amusing to those who are familiar with the labor movements in the various countries. There never was a chance for the great industrial upheaval through a general strike of the transportation workers that the press has been telling about. These stories came from the dreams of the radicals and it was a foregone conclusion that when the proposition came to the great mass of the workers they would veto it. The goal they want to reach could not be gained in that way, and the millions of workers are not blind to this fact, even if the radicals are destitute of vision.

WIT AT RANDOM

We object to hearing a woman referred to as "a skirt." There is very little reason for such a name.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Wife—The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill.

Hub (with relief)—That is very good of her. I'll send her a note of thanks.—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

At a banquet given by a large body of educators the speaker of the evening rose and began his address with the words, "Long live the teachers!" He was interrupted by a tall, emaciated young man who rose from the rear of the room and in a sepulchral voice queried, "On what?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Before the farmer showed me how
I longed to see him pail the cow.
I thought he'd place the milking pail
And pump the creature by the tail.

—Kansas City Star.

The train was going up a very steep grade, and with unusual difficulty the engineer succeeded in reaching the top. At the station, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said with a sigh of relief: "I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?"

"We certainly did," said the brakeman, "and if I hadn't put on the brakes, we'd have slipped back."—Tom Dreier, in Forbes Magazine.

Howell—Last night was the hottest night in the year.

Powell—Not for me; the hottest night for me was when my wife discovered that my pay had been raised and I hadn't told her of it.—New York Sun.

The roughneck politician burst into the lawyer's office and in an excited manner asked:

"What would you do if a paper should call you a thief and a liar?"

"Well," said the lawyer scrutinizingly, "if I were you I'd toss up a nickel to see whether I'd reform or pay no attention to the statement."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

An advertisement from a Siamese newspaper: "The news of English, we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder get commit we hear and tell of it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of somber. Staff has each, one been college, and writ like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circulate every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it."—The Pioneer (India).

An Irish drill-sergeant was instructing some recruits in the mysteries of marching movements, and found great difficulty in getting a countryman of his to halt when the command was given. After explaining and illustrating several times, he approached the recruit, sized him up silently for a couple of minutes, and then demanded his name.

"Casey, sir," was the reply.

"Well, Casey, did ye iver drive a mule?"

"Yis, sor."

"What did ye say when ye wanted him to stop?"

"Whoa."

The sergeant turned away and immediately put his squad in motion. After they had advanced a dozen yards or so he bawled out at the top of his lungs! "Squad, halt! Whoa, Casey!"—The Argonaut.

MISCELLANEOUS

HE SMILED.

He Smiled—and his home was a place of happiness.

He Smiled—and children ran out of their way to meet and greet him.

He Smiled—and his co-workers in business worked better than in any other place of employment.

He Smiled—and his business clients and callers spoke well of him; and business increased.

He Smiled—and all who entered his office door were pleased to be greeted as a friend and equal.

He Smiled—and followed the smile with a brotherly handclasp; and those who were discouraged and downcast went out and took a new grip on life and their work.

He Smiled—and while the years rolled on, he grew younger—because he smiled.
—Charles T. Lief in Forbes.

To those who contended that the labor provisions of the League of Nations were worthless we call attention to the following paragraph in a "News in Brief" column in the Herald of Asia, printed in Tokyo, Japan: "In compliance with the principle of the International Labor Agreement the Tokyo Telephone Office abolished night service for operators under 14 years of age from the 1st of March."

Can't-strike advocates talk of loss of wealth and suffering when workers quit their employment, but no mention is made of a greater loss when men are denied the right to strike. Strikes are costly, but social injustice is a thousand times more so. Material loss, through strikes, is nothing compared to a nation's loss when it compels the victims of wrong to remain at their tasks. The worker who is bludgeoned into silence against injustice is a liability. He may profess patriotism, but his song differs from the inspiring challenge of men who are actually free. The can't-strike advocate is only interested in wealth, production and convenience. He worships before this trinity and is blind to his country's danger when its wage workers lose their democratic ideals. Wealth and convenience are nothing to the worker who resents a life of serfdom, a tyrannic boss and unsatisfactory wages and working conditions. That worker puts freedom above all else. To tell him he can not quit his employment together with his fellow workers—that he can not strike—is to destroy his faith in American ideals. This loss to a nation can not be recompensed by wealth, or by production and the public's convenience and ease. No nation can be great that destroys ideals, stifles hope and deadens the sense of justice. Sympathy for the oppressed and resistance to wrong are characteristic of free men. They refuse to count cost in their fight for right. In all ages this spirit has impelled men to resist injustice. This spirit has made possible the liberties now enjoyed by man. Can't-strike advocates would destroy this spirit. They would make America's finest asset a national liability. They would change their country's inspiring battle cries to the bargain counter question, "What will it cost?" They would remove every ideal, sympathetic instinct, daring aspiration and loyal impulse from men who would own themselves. To perpetuate injustice they would debase the holiest ideal that lovers of liberty possess and would handcuff their country's defenders to the machine of production.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

At last Sunday's meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union candidates were placed in nomination for office for the ensuing term. The union decided to send four delegates to the International Typographical Union convention, which will be held in Quebec next August. Those placed in nomination were:

For president—George S. Hollis, Harry Johnston.

For first vice-president—Philip Johnston, George H. Knell.

For second vice-president—D. K. Stauffer, J. M. Speegle, P. J. Cotter.

For secretary-treasurer—L. Michelson, W. Lyle Slocum.

For executive committee—M. J. McDonnell, William Webster, J. O. Kennard, F. J. Martindale, W. H. von Kinsky, Dilse Hopkins.

For reading clerk—Alice Hawkes-Bernett.

For sergeant-at-arms—F. L. Mitchell, T. M. McGowan.

For auditing committee—J. W. Kelly, F. J. McCarthy, C. W. Cody, D. G. Shannon, J. L. Hanscom.

For delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—George H. Knell, J. J. O'Rourke.

For delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—George H. Knell, James W. Mullen, Harry Johnston, George S. Hollis, George A. Tracy, J. J. Neely, James M. Scott, L. Michelson, O. P. Weakley, Henry Heidelberg, A. S. Howe, Benjamin Schonhoff, L. F. Compton.

For delegates to Label Section of San Francisco Labor Council—J. J. O'Rourke, D. J. Gallick.

For delegates to I. T. U. Convention—A. S. Howe, E. V. Staley, George A. Tracy, J. J. O'Rourke, M. J. McDonnell, Thomas S. Black, E. E. Lowe, J. W. Kelly, J. F. Newman, Thomas F. Murray, B. J. Coffman, C. S. Van Sandt, W. H. McKnight.

For alternate delegates to I. T. U. convention—Peter de Soto, George H. Knell, Peter T. Ryan, H. T. Darr.

The annual election of the union will be held Wednesday, May 25.

There will be a special meeting of Typographical Union Sunday, April 24, at 1:30 p. m., to consider a report that will be presented by the standing scale committee. The report will deal with the negotiations that have been in progress with the employing printers, and it is highly important that every member of the union be present to pass judgment upon recommendations to be submitted by the scale committee.

In celebration of the inauguration of the forty-four hour work week, the Joint Closer Affiliation Committee of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council is to give a grand ball and entertainment Saturday night of next week at Native Sons' Hall, in Mason street, between Geary and Post.

Elaborate arrangements for the affair have been perfected, and, judging from the interest manifested, not only among the members of Typographical Union, but of all others affiliated with the allied printing trades industry, the committee is looking forward to a record attendance. In fact, the demand for tickets has been so great that within the last week it became necessary to engage the banquet hall, as well as the auditorium, for dancing purposes. Among the newspaper printers the affair is also attracting much attention, and, coming as it does on a Saturday night, when the quitting time for work for a great many happens early in the evening, it is confidently expected that No. 21 will be well represented.

The entertainment feature of the program,

which is to begin promptly at 8 o'clock, has been arranged for the particular benefit of the older members of the several crafts who no longer enjoy participation in the terpsichorean art. It is a program of much merit and well worth the price of admission. One of the outstanding attractions is to be a "Kiddies' Revue," under the direction of the Floud Sisters, and in which the following young people will take part:

Frances Sleeth, Margaret Levenson, Claire Dowden, Gladys Dowden, Babette Oppenheimer, Baby Helen Wolf, Lillian Van Iderstein, Evelyn Mackel, Edward Murphy, Donner Peterson, Gardner McNab, Leona Peterson, Jean McNab, Ruth Peterson, Alice Keogh and Narissa Whitney.

Mrs. Cora Barr Howe, the wife of one of the popular members of Typographical Union, together with Miss Shadow Baldwin, is to appear in an artistic pantomime of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Howe is to be the pantomimist, and Miss Baldwin, possessor of a charming soprano voice, will render the vocal selections which accompany the pantomime. Some of the members of the printing crafts who have seen Mrs. Howe and Miss Baldwin in this act are loud in praise of their very clever performance.

In addition there are to be vocal selections by Fred Levin and Mrs. Alice J. Cotter, the latter to be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Madeleine Cotter, who is an accomplished pianist.

There will be duets by the Goldstein singers, and during the dancing numbers will be rendered by Remick vocalists. Art Hickman will offer his best dance music.

The price of admission is to be only fifty cents, with twenty-five cents for an extra lady. So, with the excellent program as mapped out by the committee, a pleasant evening is promised all who attend the ball and entertainment. Saturday night, April 30, at 8 o'clock sharp, is the time.

The Progressive Club of Typographical Union No. 21 will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The officers of the club are anxious that there be a full attendance, for at this meeting endorsements are to be given those who will make the run for the various offices in the union at the election next month.

Cy Stright has been selected to head the committee of arrangements for the anniversary ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society in May. Cy is an operator in the composing room of the Examiner. He is a live wire and has already injected considerable "pep" into the forthcoming celebration of the society's anniversary. He intends that this year's event will surpass any previous social event in the history of the organization.

WANT LONGER HOURS.

The high price of print paper does not satisfy manufacturers and they ask employees to cut wages 30 per cent and lengthen the work-day from eight hours to nine. At a conference in New York city representatives of the interested unions rejected the plan and perfected an organization to resist the demand.

CASKET MAKERS.

The local Casket Makers' Union has recently received a charter from the International Upholsterers' Union and hereafter will be known as Upholsterers' Union No. 9.

LABEL SECTION.

In the future the San Francisco Label Section will not grant the floor to any speaker not having credentials from either the Labor Council or Building Trades Council.

He is an artist who turns out a perfect piece of work.—Forbes Magazine.

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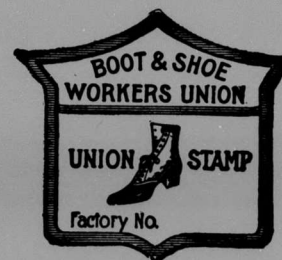


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246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

WINNING OTHERS' APPRECIATION.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Bill thought he wasn't appreciated. He was perfectly honest about it. He hadn't the "big head." He did not imagine he was a wonderful genius who would turn the world upside down if he were given half a chance, but he did feel that there were some things in him for which he was not receiving credit.

Bill was a gang-boss in a big machine shop. He had working with him half a dozen men and two apprentices. One day he wondered if other folks felt about themselves as he did about himself. Then it occurred to him that he rarely spoke a word of praise or of appreciation to anybody in his gang. And as he continued to think about it, his file flew faster, as the sweat stood out on his forehead, and when he finished the job in his vise, his body was all aglow—not only because of the physical exercise of the last half hour, but because his mind had been working harder than his body.

With this thought fresh in his mind he walked over to one of his apprentices and said: "Jim, that's a pretty neat fit—that patch you put onto that lever." Jim looked rather sheepish for a moment. Then he murmured somewhat indistinctly: "I didn't think that you had noticed the job."

That is all that was said. But at the close of the day, when they nodded "good-night" both Bill and Jim felt that a new tie had bound them closer together. When the apprentice told of the occurrence at the supper table that night, he remarked that Bill was the most "observing" gang-boss in the shop. Jim's father was a machinist in another department. Next morning he told the boys on his job that Bill was one of the finest gang-bosses on his floor. When the men got together at lunch-time, somebody remarked that Bill Norton was "all right."

In less than a week a dozen men had said the same thing. One night Bill's wife told him that she had called that day on Dick Sander's wife, and that she had told her that the fellows in the shop thought a whole lot of him. "Oh, get out," said Bill, "she's only jollying you." But just the same Bill felt pretty good about it. He forgot to growl at the newsboy because he delivered the paper fifteen minutes late.

But the change had really come a week before—the day he had spoken the words of appreciation to Jim. He had learned a very important truth that day. Long before it had been expressed by the Master Workman:

"He that saveth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life—shall find it."

True, it wasn't a heroic service that Bill had rendered, but in forgetting himself in his appreciation of others, he had found the secret of winning others' appreciation.

EIGHT HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

By a majority of 60,000 St. Louis citizens have voted an eight-hour day for municipal firemen. The ordinance was initiated by the local unit of the International Association of Fire Fighters, and received the solid support of organized labor.

St. Louis is the fourth city to favor the eight-hour day for municipal firemen, according to officers of the International Association of Fire Fighters. The first city is Cleveland, followed by Toledo, Ohio, and Hibbing, Minn.

Attempts are made in Cleveland to nullify the law by coercing the firemen to work twelve hours. The Circuit Court ruled that eight hours is the limit for a day's work, but this was reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that men may "volunteer" for longer hours. The case is now before the State Supreme Court.

Most leaders are diligent readers.—Forbes Magazine.

WILL NOT YIELD ITS POWER.

Like all other courts, the State Supreme Court of Colorado will not voluntarily yield any of its power, and therefore rules that the recall-of-decisions law, passed in 1912, is unconstitutional.

The recall law prohibited trial courts from declaring either state laws or city charter provisions unconstitutional. If such action were taken, the law gave the people the right to recall the decision.

The Supreme Court set the law aside, and gave notice that its only superior is the United States Supreme Court, and that no one else has the power to review its decisions.

The court also set aside the Colorado anti-coercion law, which forbids an employer from discharging a worker who belongs to a legitimate labor organization, fraternal society or any body of a lawful nature. This decision was made in the case of commercial telegraphers who were victimized by the Western Union Telegraph Company three years ago.

In this case the court followed similar decisions by the United States Supreme Court, which has ruled in the Adair and Copeage cases that an employer can discharge a worker for any reason or no reason.

MINE DEATH RATE DROPS.

Substantial reduction of the death and injury rate in coal and metal mines of the country is shown in a statement issued by the bureau of mines in which the safety work of that governmental department is reviewed.

From a rate in 1911 of 4.71 deaths for each 1000 men employed there has been an almost unbroken decline to a rate of 3.23 per 1000 in 1919, the statement said.

The bureau has 10 specially equipped Pullman cars engaged in transporting its training crews from mine to mine. Besides training the miners in rescue work, the wives and children of the miners are taught first aid.

The increased output of mines, especially of coal, in recent years, has been produced with little increase in the number of miners, although the personnel is not nearly so skilled in mining as ten years ago, it is stated. This condition makes necessary added precautions against accident.

WILL NOT BE BULLIED.

"The organized railroad employees are not going to be bulldozed and ruled by any industrial overlord of the Atterbury stripe," declares the Railway Clerk.

"Railroad labor will not permit wage reductions to add to the swag of men responsible for the financial condition of the roads.

"Never was there a more vicious and insidious attack made against the workers in any industry. When the railroads passed their pet transportation act they didn't anticipate they would have so much trouble juggling wages. Hampered by the law of their own creation, they are leaving nothing undone to carry out their original program."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 15, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in The Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From the Printing Pressmen and Assistants—Stephen P. Kane, O. A. Hutchinson, William Miller, Eugene J. Chase, Arthur Price, Clarence Weaver. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, thanking Council and particularly the legislative agent, Secretary O'Connell, for the assistance rendered in securing legislation beneficial to their members. From Laundry Workers' Union, announcement of their 20th anniversary grand ball, to be held April 30th, Civic Auditorium. From Mrs. Frances Owens, thanking Council for its expressions of sympathy. From the Council of the American Legion, thanking the officers of the Council for their attendance at the reception tendered General Wood. Minutes of the Waterfront's Federation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Helpers' Union, copy of wage scale for municipal employees. From Waiters' Union, copy of wage scale for their members employed in the municipal institutions.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Delegate Ferguson, requesting Council to send a message of sympathy to the miners of Great Britain. From Mission Terrace Improvement Club, with reference to the Bernal Cut, and asking for endorsement.

Referred to Label Section—From United Garment Workers of Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting members of organized labor to refrain from purchasing clothing made by the A. Nash Co. of said city.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Retail Shoe Clerks, requesting members of organized labor to shop before 6 p. m. Report of Trustees.

Referred to Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention—From San Francisco Tourist League, with reference to holding the 1922 American Federation of Labor convention in this city.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of the convention call was read, and it was moved that we give credentials to Delegate Reardon to represent this Council; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the Chauffeurs' new wage scale, demanding an increase for ambulance drivers in the emergency hospitals, Secretary was instructed to use his best offices in securing same. On the request for a boycott on the Great Western Power Co., a sub-committee was appointed to meet with representatives of the company for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. On the request of Bakers' Union for a boycott on the A. B. C. Baking Co., the matter was laid over until after the 28th of April. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, subject to the approval of its international union. On the request of the Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the firm of Weinstein Company, the matter was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Have signed up with the Leighton Co-op. Tailoring Co., 45 Stockton street. Will hold annual picnic May 30th at Paradise Park. Auto Bus Operators—Are progressing. Grocery Clerks—Saussatt

Grocery store in Coliseum Market out of business. Cracker Bakers—Have held a conference with employers; will hold another in the near future. Riggers and Stevedores—Requested delegates to report back to their unions, requesting members to keep away from the water front. Brewery Drivers—Have placed a fine of \$5.00 on every member found smoking non-union cigars.

Report of Labor Clarion Directors—Submitted a splendid financial report, which on motion was referred to The Labor Clarion.

Receipts—\$551.18. Expenses—\$274.91.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

REPRESENTATIVES ON DISARMAMENT.

The governing body of the International Labor Office has decided to accept the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations to appoint six representatives on the temporary Disarmament Commission, which is being set up for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Council, a report and proposals for the reduction of armaments, according to a cable received at the office of Ernest Greenwood, American correspondent of the International Labor Office.

At its meeting on December 14, 1920, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a resolution requesting the Council:

"To instruct a temporary Commission composed of persons possessing requisite competence in matters of a political, social and economic nature, to prepare for submission to the Council in the near future the reports and proposals for the reduction of armaments as provided for by Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

At a meeting of the Council on February 25, 1921, M. Leon Bourgeois proposed that this Commission should be made up of a certain number of distinguished political personalities of undisputed authority and also representatives of the Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air Questions, the Economic and Financial Sections of the Provisional Economic and Financial Commission and the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. The proposal provided that the Governing Body of the International Labor Office should appoint six of its members, three of which should be employers' and three workers' representatives. The proposal was adopted and the Governing Body of the International Labor Office invited to make its nominations.

This invitation was accepted at a meeting of the Governing Body on April 12th. The workers' representatives have agreed to appoint three delegates, but the employers' representatives have declined to take any part.

The man who becomes puffed up is ready to fall down.—Forbes Magazine.

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Assets		\$69,878,147.01
Deposits		66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up		1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds		2,540,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund		343,536.85



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December 4, 1920, a number of members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, among them Chas. Dold, president and organizer of the organization for the past twenty-three years, organized and incorporated the De Luxe Piano Co., located at Chicago, Ill. This company manufactures upright pianos, player pianos, grand pianos and talking machines, and is operating along co-operative lines. The members of the company assure us that the instruments manufactured are the best obtainable, second to none. They invite inspection and comparison. Their prices, they say, are in keeping with quality. We are authorized to say to our readers that a liberal discount will be allowed to all good standing members of local unions, to trade unions and central bodies.

We believe this to be the first attempt ever made by organized labor of America to establish a real co-operative piano and talking machine factory. The success or non-success of this enterprise should be of serious concern to organized labor. It, therefore, behooves the members of organized labor to give this new effort their fullest and unqualified support, thus assuring absolute success.

If you want to buy a piano, player piano, grand piano or talking machine, apply to the De Luxe Piano Co., 814 Rees Street, Chicago, Ill. They will cheerfully supply all the information desired as to styles, prices, etc.

Another way to aid the De Luxe Piano Co. would be to see your local dealer and to urge him to handle the De Luxe product.

A CONFUSED PATRIOT.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, is engaged in a newspaper controversy in Baltimore over the seamen's law, which his opponent declares makes it possible for foreign seamen to sign at their home port for lower wages, and then they may desert on their arrival in this country if they are not paid the prevailing wage.

"This is equalization of wages, with a vengeance, isn't it?" is the triumphant query of the foe of the seamen's law.

"My opponent does not mean to argue in favor of foreign vessels, but unfortunately he does," replies Furuseth, who asks:

"Does he think it wrong for the United States to decline being the slave catchers for foreign shipowners, when the people of the United States declined some sixty years ago to be the slave catchers for each other? Does he really think that the United States ought to use its police power to keep the wages of an English or a Norwegian ship, hiring coolies in India or China at \$9 a month, which is about one-tenth of the wages paid on American vessels? Is he really willing that such an English or Norwegian vessel shall be assisted to keep such a crew on board while she is carrying away freight that would otherwise go in American vessels?

"He says there are hundreds of American vessels idle in American harbors. So there are Italian vessels, Spanish vessels, English vessels, millions of tons of shipping idle in the harbors. It is usually thought that that is the result of the war and of peace and not of the seamen's act."

HIGH COAL PROFITS.

The high price of coal, especially last winter, is recalled by the annual report of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company. Last year was a record one. Profits increased from \$3,805,486 in 1919, to \$6,672,222 in 1920.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

"The ground work principle of America's labor movement has been to recognize that first things must come first," writes President Gompers, in American Federationist, current issue.

"The primary essential in our mission has been the protection of the wage worker, now; to increase his wages; to cut hours off the long work-day, which was killing him; to improve the safety and the sanitary conditions of the workshop; to free him from the tyrannies, petty or otherwise, which served to make his existence a slavery. These, in the nature of things, I repeat, were and are the primary objects of trade unionism.

"Our great Federation has uniformly refused to surrender this conviction and to rush to the support of any one of the numerous society-saving or society-destroying schemes which, decade by decade, have been sprung upon this country. A score of such schemes, having a national scope, and being for the passing day subject to popular discussion, have gone down behind the horizon and are now but ancient history. But while our Federation has thus been conservative, it has ever had its face turned toward whatever reforms, in politics or economics, could be of direct and obvious benefit to the working classes. It has never given up its birthright for a mess of pottage. It has pursued its avowed policy with the conviction that if the lesser and immediate demands of labor could not be obtained now from society as it is, it would be mere dreaming to preach and pursue that will-o'-the-wisp, a new society constructed from rainbow materials—a system of society on which even the dreamers themselves have never agreed."

WRONGS OF P. O. MEN.

The wrongs of post office employees are concisely stated in a prize essay contest conducted by the Union Postal Clerk on "If I Were Postmaster General."

Out of more than 200 contestants the judges awarded first prize to Dennis A. Shea, New Bedford, Mass., letter carrier, who wrote:

"Service and not surplus would be my aim. The service would be properly manned and rendered sufficiently attractive to insure recruiting of competent employees. Co-operation would be invited.

"Strict observance of eight-hour law. Reduction of unnecessary night work; time differential for night work. Would consult with representatives of postal organizations more; humaneness in carrying out laws. As better results can be obtained by fairness than by tyranny, and as greater production and more satisfactory work comes from workers who are led than from workers who are driven, I would be democratic, not autocratic; considerate, not coercive; human, not tyrannical.

"Would work for a court of appeals to safeguard the rights and liberties of employees who are now at the mercy of unfair methods of tyrannical inspectors and supervisory officials from whose arbitrary judgment there is no appeal. No discrimination against employees in promotion.

"Would abolish the cumbersome, slow and inefficient closed pouch system and restore the old-time, speedy distribution of railway postal clerks. Would restore the numerous mail cars and crews that were abolished in recent years.

"As business cannot run smoothly when the service fails, and a theory of economy that curtails service to build a surplus at the loss of millions to business interests is shortsighted, my remedy would be a constantly expanding service that would quicken the wheels of commerce and maintain rapid communication at the lowest possible cost.

"As the present chaotic conditions in the serv-

ice are the result of trying to place in effect impracticable theories of incompetent inspectors, with little technical training or knowledge of their work, I would do some housecleaning in that department."

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
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ORPHEUM.

Blossom Seeley, star of the next Orpheum week, calls her medium of expression, "Miss Syncopation," evidently naming her vehicle after herself. In each line of every lyric she sings, she shows she knows more about syncopation than the learned professors who have written volumes about the origin and development of jazz. This prime syncopator is an artist of the purest ray serene. If grand opera were sung in jazz, she would be a Mary Garden. Her name is a pleasant familiarity to amusement lovers all over the world. It is synonymous with syncopation at its best. Vaudeville is Miss Seeley's stamping ground. Occasionally she strays into other pastures, but only occasionally. She has been in musical comedy and there made an emphatic hit. In "Miss Syncopation," she is to be assisted by Bennie Fields, delineator of coon songs, Sam Miller and Harry Stover. A playlet to be presented by three young actresses of consequence will be "The Beautiful Lady." Lolya Adler heads the attractive cast. Daisy Rieger and Dorothea Thomas are others in the company. Ned Norworth will show that a piano is just what the player makes of it. His is a display of eccentric variety in which he transforms a piano into a comedian. With the instrument, he portrays all kinds of levity, farce, burlesque, straight comedy and travesty. "An intimate song revue" is to be presented by Larry Comer, who now is by himself. Formerly he was co-star with Emma Carus. Often called the "Beau Brummel of Songland," due to his being one of the best dressed men on the stage, and with his pleasant voice and method of rendition, Comer is a decided factor in the land of song. Hearing the "Four Gossips" next week should prove a pleasing pastime, for they are youthful, attractive and possess excellent voices. They are the Misses Virginia Daly, Lucille Dumon, Juanita Chefae and Florence Claus. Prosper and Maret are two athletes, who while being college men, evidently devoted the major portion of their studies to the development of tricks sure to cause many a gasp of astonishment. Lalla Selbini will be found a capable and talented woman, but above everything else one exceedingly fair to gaze upon. Her partner, Bert Nagle, is a cyclist, prestidigitator, a dog educator and above all a showman. Alan Brooks and his company in his own playlet, "Dollars and Sense," comprise the one act to be continued from the current week into next.

RE-CLASSIFY EMPLOYEES.

Organized federal employees are backing a bill that will reclassify employees in the federal civil service. It is sponsored in the Senate by Mr. Sterling of South Dakota and in the House by Mr. Lehlbach of New Jersey. The bill does not affect postal employees, whose wages were reclassified last June.

The bill would modernize Uncle Sam's employment policy and standardize wage rates, with opportunity for promotion on the merit basis that will open, in the language of Senator Sterling, "clear to the top of the service."

The wage scale fixes pay for the skill and training required for the work, with a minimum rate of \$1080 a year and the \$240 bonus absorbed into the base pay. Equal pay and equal opportunity for promotion, irrespective of sex, is provided, as is opportunity for advancement of pay within a grade, according to efficiency.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' BALL.

The annual ball of the local Laundry Workers' Union will be held in the Civic Auditorium on Saturday evening, April 30th. The committee of arrangements has about completed its work and announces that an unusually lengthy program has been provided for the affair.

PURCHASE OF UNITED RAILROADS.

At last the Board of Supervisors have taken definite steps to acquire the privately-owned street railroads of the city and consolidate them with the Municipal Railway system. Last Monday, at their regular meeting, they passed a resolution by a vote of fifteen to one, directing the City Engineer to proceed at once with the valuation of the United Railroads and determine a fair price and terms of purchase of this system, so that the proposal can be submitted with the least possible delay to a vote of the people for their acceptance or rejection.

Representatives from the leading civic organizations, improvement associations, women's clubs and the B. B. Movement were present to support the cause of the people and present their appeals for relief from existing conditions and for more adequate street transportation facilities to meet the requirements of a greater and better San Francisco.

URGE NEW LABOR POLICY.

The labor policy of railroad managers is not producing results, and a change is necessary, according to Haley Fiske, president of a nationally-known life insurance company which has \$32,000,000 invested in New York Central Railroad stock.

In a letter to A. H. Smith, president of the railroad, Mr. Fiske says, in effect:

"We have watched the rail managers' attack on the railroad unions, and you have been defeated. We took no part in the contest, but now we find that the unions have the roads on the defensive and our stock is liable to depreciate in value because of a hostile public opinion. It is time you changed tactics and indicated a conciliatory disposition, for if you don't our stock will decrease and while your bondholders will be protected, through first mortgages on Central property, the stockholders will lose. We were silent until we discovered you were playing a losing game, but now we insist that our interests be protected."

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ASSAULTS TAFT'S TAX VIEWS.

Ex-President Taft does not understand the proposed sales tax, according to Congressman Frear, of Wisconsin. The former chief executive advocates a tax on each purchase as a substitute for the excess profits tax.

"Mr. Taft's public statements," said the Congressman, "show utter lack of understanding on the subject he is discussing. For nearly two months hearings have been held by the House Committee on Ways and Means. One brief week was given to the turnover sales tax people from New York, who have been urging that proposition before our committee, and it is significant that all sales tax advocates now desire to force the passage of that act upon the people before it can be fully understood or discussed. Without exception they are demanding revenue first.

"Mr. Taft says the sales tax is 'easily collected.' Treasury officials squarely deny that statement, and point to the evasions of the luxury tax as evidence of actual experience.

"The ex-President makes the astonishing statement that 'neither party to the sale feels resentful that he is paying the tax.' Through what source could he have secured such a fanciful opinion before the tax has been tried?"

SALES TAX OPPOSED.

A 1 per cent sales tax would increase the cost of living, instead of reducing costs, and would also cause endless confusion, declares Fayette R. Plumb, former president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, writing in a Philadelphia newspaper.

The sales tax is advocated by interests that oppose the present excess profits tax.

"It is perfectly true," said Mr. Plumb, "that a man with an income of less than \$1500 per year would pay this tax at the same rate as the man with an income of \$150,000 per year. Is this a fair measure, however, of the ability of these men to pay taxes? The man with \$1500 spends all or nearly all his entire income for the necessities and moderate comforts of life. The man with an income of \$150,000 per year may spend \$50,000 of it. One man would be paying a tax on his entire income and the other on one-third of his income."

PROBE IS DANGEROUS.

In the financial column of a Philadelphia newspaper is printed this significant statement from New York under the heading "Wall street gossip":

"In certain conservative quarters intimations have been received from Washington sources that the general situation of the railroads is likely to get worse before it gets better. It is suggested that the congressional inquiry is to be a real investigation and that some disclosures may result which will not tend to enhance the value of certain railroad stocks.

"It is understood that changes contemplated in the transportation act of 1920 will eventually prove of great benefit not only to the carriers, but will give renewed assurance for the future to holders of railroad securities."

The writer does not state what benefits will accrue to the workers.

RESIST NON-UNION SHOP.

Organized blacksmiths, drop forgers and helpers held a conference in Boston on threatened wage reductions and the non-union shop. Every New England local of this international was represented, and the unionists perfected plans for a vigorous offensive movement. The delegates reported that the non-union shop agitation had failed to affect the morale or the numerical strength of the union.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

MAN-MADE DISEASES.

Many of the diseases that afflict man may almost be said to be made by him, says the U. S. Public Health Service, for they are spread almost altogether by his disregard of the simplest rules of sanitary living.

Typhoid fever, for instance, is spread by the contamination of water, milk, and food by human filth which has been run into rivers or wells or left exposed for flies to carry to the kitchen or dining room, or which even more disgustingly, is carried to food directly from soiled hands.

Hookworm disease and other intestinal diseases are spread, to some extent at least, by the States which allow road-building gangs to work under conditions which too often compel them to scatter pollution to be carried by flies to their own kitchens or to be ground into the soil to be picked up by the bare feet of children. Practically all hookworm disease is due to soil pollution.

Malaria, too, is often spread by the ignorance and carelessness with which mosquito-breeding places are created or disregarded. Borrow-pits, dug to obtain stone for road work and other needs and left to fill with water, furnish homes for thousands of wigglers, culverts improperly placed produce pools that are equally prolific; ditches that are clogged and never cleared out are popular and populous; railroad and other embankments that stop or check the flow of water create conditions that are ideal—from the mosquito point of view.

Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, health officer of Georgia, has suggested that the convict and other gangs who work along the roads be required to fill up borrow-pits, place culverts properly, clean ditches, and attend to other small but important details that any man can do and that will deprive the mosquito of many of her breeding places.

To accomplish this along the roads is more important than it may seem, for a mosquito hatched at the roadside does not have to wander in search of food; all she has to do is to wait for food to come to her. Moreover, if she is of the anopheline species, which spreads malaria, she has excellent chances both to acquire the malaria germs and to pass them along. Until she bites someone who has the disease, her bite, though no more pleasant than that of any other mosquito, is not any more dangerous. But a single malaria patient, driving along a ditch-bordered, mosquito-infested road, may provide hundreds of the insects with germs which they may pass on to every traveler along the road.

Dr. Abercrombie, by making the roads of Georgia safe for man, may materially reduce the malaria hazard of the State, and, according to the Public Health Service, his example deserves to be followed.

WAREHOUSEMEN.

Members of the Warehousemen's Union are facing a possible reduction in wages of fifty cents per day. Federal Mediator William H. Army and William T. Bonsor, president of the Labor Council, with officers of the Warehousemen's Union, are trying to settle the controversy over the wage question and avert any cessation of work. The employers are said to show a most friendly spirit, but maintain that it is absolutely necessary to reduce wages, owing to present conditions.

METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council has been requested to send a delegate to the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Denver the week of June 8. The selection of a delegate will be made a special order of business at the last meeting of the council this month.

GARMENT WORKERS.

The entertainment and ball given in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple last Monday evening by the Garment Workers' Union was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given by the organization. The entertainment features were of a high order and were received with enthusiasm by the large audience in attendance. At the close of these features the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in until midnight.

CLOSER AFFILIATION.

The Barbers' Union has launched a campaign of organization into a committee of unions that are most directly affected by the operation of the anti-picketing ordinance. Such unions have been requested to appoint a committee of three to act with the general committee which it is planned to create.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week just closed: Robert Welch of the carpenters, John Feneran of the maintenance of way employees, Christopher Hoffman of the bakers, Edward P. Houghton of the stationary engineers, Thomas Allen of the plasterers.

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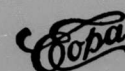
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WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Culinary workers in Detroit are preparing to enforce the eight-hour day in the very near future.

BOILER INSPECTOR ACT PASSED.

Assemblyman Walter J. Schmidt's bill, which takes inspection of boilers out of the hands of the State Industrial Accident Commission, passed the Assembly Saturday on reconsideration. The vote was 42 to 38. The bill was defeated the day before by a vote of 39 to 34.

M. J. McGuire of the Boilermakers' Union lobbied for the bill and P. H. McCarthy of the State Building Trades Council opposed it.

LABOR WINS BILL AGAINST SPIES.

Labor won a double victory in the Assembly when Assemblyman Hurley's bill, providing penalties for persons, firms or corporations spying on union labor organization meetings was passed.

Assemblyman John R. White of Los Angeles tried to amend the bill so that it would include labor union members who spy on open shop organizations, but the amendment was voted down. The bill provides a penalty of \$250 fine or imprisonment not to exceed three months for offenders.

NON-UNION TRICK.

A tobacco company of Dayton, Ohio, a strong advocate of "free and independent workers" and of a firm's right to run its business without interference, was recently visited unexpectedly by a sealer of weights and measures. The official found that this 100 per cent American-plan concern was cheating its girl workers four pounds on each twenty-pound box, forcing them to prepare 24 pounds to get credit for twenty. With the crew then on it was stealing 1120 pounds of the girls' product per day.

CASEY FAMILY AUGMENTED.

John Casey, delegate to the Labor Council from the Engineers and Draughtmen's Union, and son of Michael Casey, is smilingly informing his friends that last week the stork visited his home and left a welcome package containing a bouncing boy. Mother and child are both doing well and the father is proud and happy.

NEW LABOR INJUNCTION.

Judge Molyneux seems to have made a new record in labor injunctions by ordering a member of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union to cease delivering milk in a part of Minneapolis that the Standard Milk Company declares is its "property."

The unionist was formerly employed by the company and was forced to sign an individual contract not to join a union while so employed or deliver milk on the route in question. Several other milk concerns compelled its employees to sign the same contract, the form of which is identical. The inevitable strike followed and now the unionist is debarred from earning a living in that part of the city which the company stakes off as its personal "property."

ELECTRICAL STRIKE.

The strike of electrical workers against the Great Western Power Company rose up before the State Railroad Commission recently to hinder the company's petition for the privilege of continuing the war-time surcharge of 15 per cent. Armed with information furnished by the electrical workers' unions of the Bay district, Assistant City Attorney Gray of Oakland showed how the company had cut the wages of line and power men \$1 per day after winning the surcharge privilege on the argument, among others, of an increased pay roll.

Attorneys opposing the petition declared that the Great Western Power Company had refused to give them access to the pay records of today, although the company made good use of pay records last year while seeking the surcharge.

An expert employed by the Railroad Commission brought in evidence to prove that the Great Western Power Company was generating a huge amount of waste power and adding the cost of this waste to its showing in behalf of the surcharge.

SOFT DRINK WORKERS OUT.

More than 500 employees in Detroit beverage plants have been locked out because of their refusal to accept the nine-hour work day and wage cuts of from \$6 to \$12 a week. The men involved are brewery workers, bottlers, drivers, machinists, engineers and firemen.

INSURANCE AIDS STRIKES.

Insurance against strikes, which is being advertised in Baltimore, will foment strikes, said Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor vice-president.

"When an employer is insured against strikes he will not be inclined to go far in making concessions to employees, however just their demands may be," said the trade unionist.

"Insurance companies writing strike insurance would be but another factor to add to the obstacles to peaceful adjustment of labor troubles. Labor can not be expected to support companies that are working against it, and if these companies persist in their efforts to make such insurance legal, organized labor will lend its efforts towards state insurance companies."

OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS.

The use of the injunction in labor disputes should be abolished, was the verdict of judges after a debate between Georgetown University and Lafayette College. The university opposed the injunction. This team held the debate to a discussion of fundamentals, and continually insisted that the injunction writ be used only for its original purpose—the protection of property and property rights where the plaintiff has no remedy at law. They insisted that labor is not property, and quoted Blackstone and other legal authorities, who defined property as "the sole and despotic dominion which one claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world."

ALWAYS INSIST WORLD STAND STILL.

Employers have constantly predicted that ruin would come on the great industries of the country if workmen were better paid and better treated. They resisted, and have resisted up to the present day, every demand which workmen have made for the right of association, for the limitation of children's and women's labor, for the shortening of all hours, for the abolition of truck, for the protection of their workmen's lives and limbs from preventable accidents, and are now appealing to the doctrine of liberty of contract, after for centuries having denied the liberty.—Thorold Rogers, in 'Six Centuries of Work and Wages.'

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